

March 9th

A  
Dissertation  
on  
Fevers.

By William W. Lea A. M.  
of Tennessee

admitted March 22. 1821

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## On Fevers.

Though a trite subject, fever must ever continue to be one of secondary importance to none, that can become the object of curious speculation, or of the more useful investigation of the practical engineer. Surely, if the majority of mankind are carried out of the world by febrile diseases, the attention of those, in whom is reposed the sacred trust of superintending and ministering to the corporeal welfare of the human family, cannot be too often invited to the contemplation of these diseases as they present themselves under similar or variegated aspects.

Facts and observations, dispersed through out a countless profusion of volumes and pages, and drawn from sources of endless variety, constitute the basis of modern sci-

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use and of modern practice. If the following essay have not the blaze of achievement, or the concinnity and elegance of composition, that may give it acceptance with tastes differently cultivated; it will, I hope, be found to contain, at least, some suggestion, not unworthy the attention of the accurate observer. Mine is an humble aim than the exalted praise of those, to whom we accord the enviable distinction of being called the great benefactors of mankind.

As preliminary to what will be said of the particular kinds of fever, I shall offer some speculative views of the nature and phenomena of febrile action; followed by some observations on the sympathies and the *modus operandi* of medicines. This may be thought an unnecessary aberration. But, *ex fect animus*.

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The human body, as well as that of other animals, is a machine of very complicated structure, consisting of many powers and weights or antagonizing parts, all of which are modified and governed by the particular economy of each individual, with the operation of which, both in health and disease, we are, as yet, very imperfectly acquainted. Or it may be said to be a compound of various subsystems, in some degree, distinct and independent, yet, not so far but that, each <sup>and</sup> all of them may be affected through the medium of any one.

The muscles, for instance, have an inherent power of contraction, independent of the nerves, but, by irritating the nerve supplying the part, they are thrown into action. In like manner the heart and arteries are excited by their appropriate

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stimulus, yet they may be powerfully affected through the nervous system. The capillary bloodvessels, again, have a power in themselves of circulating their contents, but do not deny the influence of the nerves and of the heart and larger arteries. Deprived of the first they are unable to perform the office of secretion. Without the last they propel their contents more fully. The nerves and sensorium commune, though intimately connected, perform distinct functions. The latter exercising a more immediate influence over some of the involuntary actions, whilst the voluntary appear to be more dependent on the former. No part of the machine holds a paramount or more diversified influence than the stomach and intestines, and none are more readily affected by disarrangements of other parts.

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the human mind. The human  
body is the most perfect of the  
human mind, and the most  
perfect of the human body.  
The human mind is the most  
perfect of the human body, and  
the most perfect of the human  
mind. The human body is the  
most perfect of the human  
mind, and the most perfect of  
the human body. The human  
mind is the most perfect of the  
human body, and the most  
perfect of the human mind.

Which of the two is the most  
perfect of the human mind,  
and the most perfect of the  
human body. The human  
mind is the most perfect of the  
human body, and the most  
perfect of the human mind.



the same of it is at the point 200 feet  
below the surface of the ground. It is  
the same. The water is so pure  
and so soft long been known  
from the first time the water is the  
same. There has been a great  
deal of water here for a long time  
and it is so pure and so soft that  
it is very good for the water.

It is so good and so soft that  
it is very good for the water. It is  
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that it is very good for the water.









before the position I have taken, that  
several feet below the other position is  
indicated by the action of the sea on the  
sand on the beach in the course of the  
river. The sea is not now the great  
force of sand in the river bed, there is  
now the great quantity of sand in the  
river bed and the effect of the sea is  
for the sand and water to rise in  
full force and upon the sea and  
upon the sand and the water is  
quite a different effect than it is  
in the river bed of sand and water.  
The following effect is brought to  
the surface of the water of the river  
and the water is not.

I think it is very apparent that  
the water is not the same as it is  
in the river bed of sand and water  
and the water is not the same as it is  
in the river bed of sand and water.



I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Yours, &c.  
 J. H. [Signature]

The quantity of labor  
 is not so great as  
 the value of the product  
 on the whole, and the  
 same is true of the  
 quantity of labor  
 required to produce the  
 same amount of product  
 as the quantity of labor  
 required to produce the  
 same amount of product





















In my view, the effect of the  
 force of the wind on the  
 surface of the water is to  
 create a thin layer of water  
 which is more viscous than  
 the bulk of the water. This  
 layer is formed by the  
 action of the wind on the  
 surface of the water, and  
 it is this layer which  
 is responsible for the  
 resistance to the motion  
 of the water. The resistance  
 is not uniform, but it is  
 greatest at the surface and  
 decreases as the depth  
 increases. The resistance  
 is also greater for a rough  
 surface than for a smooth  
 surface. The resistance  
 is also greater for a high  
 wind than for a low wind.

The resistance to the motion  
 of the water is a function  
 of the velocity of the wind  
 and of the roughness of the  
 surface. The resistance  
 is also a function of the  
 depth of the water. The  
 resistance is greatest at the  
 surface and decreases as the  
 depth increases. The resistance  
 is also greater for a rough  
 surface than for a smooth  
 surface. The resistance  
 is also greater for a high  
 wind than for a low wind.













*[Faint, illegible handwriting]*

[illegible]



we must show in the experiments  
in order practice, and we may not  
want that still greater will be to  
you in the investigation of this  
subject, with interest and judgment.

To have seen the entire system  
published, we note below the views  
on the surface and deeper regions  
in practice, in order of observation, they  
deeply express your views of the  
the lower and deeper part of practice  
in the different regions, and with the  
not, the relations, the time, the history  
to, by external agents, the effects of  
action, and the matter, let in  
tendency, on the skin were no life  
surface. It calls attention to the matter  
and to receive the useful in the practice  
of medicine.

There is, however, a particular sym-

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[illegible]



If the brain could lead us the source, in  
common the source of the cause, the  
rest of the paper, in most instances,  
would be a self-evident influence and  
necessarily follow the cause, the least  
the student of the brain, in an ancient  
degree, requires the connection. It is  
now in the whole system, in a continuous  
nature, in relation to the organs of the body, which  
it is entirely dependent upon, and the  
in, so that no material influence is in  
fact, can be made, for the student  
the whole feeling, and sympathy,  
with the first part of the system.

We come now to see something of the  
modern generation of medicine, as it is  
now, with the brain, which is a  
small connection with the brain, the  
brain, the very other article of the whole  
new medicine, if it may be so called, has



[illegible][illegible]

*See also "The Influence of the ..."*





but in 1791, it was the same  
 in fact as the 1789, and the  
 relation as well as the condition.  
 The same unhappy occurrence of the same  
 and condition of the same relation of  
 which they are a direct consequence  
 toward their interests, and the same  
 since. The power of the people, however  
 great to overcome the difficulty, a political  
 equality of interest is not to be  
 admitted, but, and to the purpose  
 and arrangement are produced. In some  
 cases, nature seems to be to overcome the  
 sentiment, but not in all. It is of  
 it, as appears the same is. It is not  
 a free, strong, and of perfect  
 will, more and more connected by the  
 common affection, but not to be  
 from a natural hatred and enmity  
 in the circumstance.

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general excitement with millions in the  
 East there is a spontaneous and powerful  
 in without restriction.

Revolution is provoked by various  
 local and general causes and by dissensions  
 of the people themselves, the former  
 is the first suffering, and others again by  
 increasing the force of the nation at the  
 front and by the various and other causes  
 of the system. Black letters the most beau-  
 tiful of all letters act as a mirror  
 to the world of the present and the future. By  
 their simple and common letters, the  
 world is carried to the present and the  
 the principles of their government shown  
 in the system. It is the most beautiful  
 and the letters show the various aspects  
 and form, many of the letters, these con-  
 tains the letters of the world. It is the most  
 and the letters of the world.









the extensive influence to every part of the  
system. For then we have a direct &  
intermediate connection to the same great  
object, the whole of the part is facts  
immediately within the influence of these

The use of the society is much more  
immediately required in some parts and  
steps of the system than others. In the general  
and comprehensive plan and the principles  
are in and out of the social system,  
but, also being to be in and out of the  
system, of measures, principles, and the  
other due regulations, laws, regulations  
and claims contribute much to the main  
purpose of the same.

In that state of the system, however,  
interposed by the same, supported or  
altered a regulation from the same  
being the direct measure in the  
social system, and requires more

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greater discrimination in its employment -  
went. So, however, provided that  
in the course of an argument or other  
case, it may not only be resisted to  
with advantage, but that it is unreason-  
ably resisted for, and in the most violent  
manner of reply. Doubt and disagreement  
in relation to the use of reason is very proper,  
and sometimes must be used for the  
sake of discussion.

As it is inconsistent with the views  
of unity, I must say that we should be  
careful not to let what are commonly  
considered, contradictory notions of free  
love, the wisdom of frugality, and the neces-  
sity that we shall be obedient. These stan-  
dards may be either external, as the truth  
told and actions with stimulating, or  
dicta, or internal, as mind, relations, af-  
fects, opinion &c, or they may be combined.



Experiments have shown that the great  
prostration of strength and other morose  
symptoms, if not produced, are generally  
accompanied by great haemorrhage of the  
small blood vessels of the liver or spleen  
marrow, or cells. It is possible, however,  
that the muscular and nervous systems  
have a mutual influence and therefore  
the practice just recommended becomes  
the more rational.

It is not our intention to say that  
there is no febrile condition, in which  
bleedings may not be used & be  
very beneficial & even it may be the  
same in some cases. But it is a  
disease to be feared, and the  
when there was no strongly marked  
tendency to the febrile type. In some  
cases of this last character, especially, it  
is the cause of ligamentous. Topical blood



letting, cooling, & drying, the long, the  
warm and cold bath, and stimulating  
or cooling may require in these cases,  
are much safer and produce great  
benefit.

Emetics next demand our atten-  
tion. In almost universal consent,  
they are regarded as indispensable  
in the treatment of most kinds of  
fever. It is not, however, as many are  
wants of the stomach and bowels  
that emetics are practitioners of such  
beneficial effect in the cure of fevers,  
through the medium of the visceral  
sympathies of the stomach, their op-  
eration is more or less felt throughout  
the system. The brain, the nervous  
circulation, and the glandular ap-  
paratus, are not more powerfully af-  
fected by any remedies than emetics.





The various organs for secretion are then  
acted not by sympathetic influence more  
by that of mechanical irritation.  
Of equal importance are the effects of ex-  
ercise on the skin. In equalizing ex-  
citement they determine to the surface,  
renew perspiration, supplant the morbid in-  
voluntary heat and produce perspiration  
till then dissipated, however there still  
is much to be done in very great.

As the purgative properties of life  
importance in the management of all  
febrile diseases. Much has of late been  
said on this subject and, therefore, the life  
is a necessity. I would, however ob-  
serve that not the only and perhaps  
not the greatest advantage to be derived from  
the use of cathartics, is to be ascribed to  
their removing acid, irritating and of-  
fensive matters from the primary seat

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as to their influence on general health,  
 remains. However, comparing their employ-  
 ment now as with those now, we ex-  
 pect not to find, however, effects from the  
 steady and intense exertion  
 on the ~~lungs~~ <sup>lungs</sup>, ~~prolonged~~ <sup>prolonged</sup> and other organs.

Diaphoretics have in all ages main-  
 tained an important rank among the  
 remedies for fever. It is not in the least  
 uncertain that, the same, have been  
 almost totally neglected in the management  
 of these fevers. It is not, however, to  
 be forgotten to add, that the propriety  
 of the practice in the early stage of the  
 fever must generally be decided by the  
 state of the system. The manner  
 in which different excretions of the  
 system to produce their effect is not  
 uniform. In fact all the medicinal  
 agents and remedies used to induce that



moderation of the most important symptoms  
in which this is a general local condition  
of heat than the assistance to general  
dyscrasias.

The application of water, either tepid  
or cold in circumstances very various, is  
an important measure in the treatment of  
fevers. Nothing more powerfully promotes  
them and the restoration of the balance  
of the circulation and excretion in the  
intermittent or acute congestive stages  
than the warm bath. Cold affusion  
and the tepid application of alcohol in  
general are not of service in the first  
stage. When there is nothing to contraindicate  
it, employment of the cold will not  
permanently shut the disease and we  
soon find the healthy actions. Still less are  
blisters as sometimes employed with  
great advantage.



The more direct of all water is  
 applied in the case of a direct  
 It directly abstracts heat from the  
 of action in the case of a direct  
 involved and by the shock given to  
 the whole system, sets the motion in  
 motion of circulation, restoring equilibrium.

There is a process, with which it  
 is possible to have a direct action, it has been  
 followed with very great benefit in ex-  
 amines, the motion, and great relief.  
 There is the direct, the direct, the motion  
 in the motion, bath, at the same time  
 a stream of cold water, is poured over  
 the head, it is a direct, it is a direct  
 to be an excellent, for the motion, it is  
 to the motion, with the most significant  
 envelope. Under this, I am not a  
 man, that the motion, that the motion  
 where adopted, in the second volume

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of the Transactions of the Dublin College  
I find something similar recommended  
in an Irish Dispensary. The, however  
is directed added to the best sweet or  
cold water and a sugar.

Mercury, in different forms of  
pharmaceutical preparation has been  
not a little employed in South Africa.  
Reports of it were not as a cathartic, but  
as a sialogogue. The success in point  
the medicine operates perfectly suc-  
cessfully, and has never been satisfactory.  
To explain it will not be expected that  
I can it embrace the point. As to my  
intention to enter into the moral agitated  
question whether or not mercury enters  
the circulation I shall merely observe that  
although I think it not improbable that  
it may be taken up in the same spot,  
in many instances, it would appear to

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produces its effects like most other med-  
icines through the medium of the absorp-  
tion of its saline part. The obvious con-  
nection of this kind between the organ  
and the entering fluids seems consistent  
to these views, and is supported by the  
fact, that it is of natural power to excite.  
I have frequently seen profuse sal-  
ivation. When a few grains are given to  
relieve this, it is less, I have several  
times seen food in the same effect. A  
grain or two of corrosive sublimate will  
speedily induce profuse salivation, &c.  
&c. We can hardly see, I am  
satisfied, in this case, it enters the circulation  
and is so speedily neutralized and elimi-  
nated.

The medicinal treatment of this is  
perhaps the most effectual, yet, to say the  
best of it, is extremely tedious and should



never be resisted to, except from the most  
 important necessity. My object in intro-  
 ducing it here, was chiefly to introduce  
 upon a practice, a fashion, a manner, some  
 of the principles, of less indiscriminate  
 compliance than the American mind. Even  
 Unitarians are ignorant in the habit  
 of avoiding sedition as a political as a  
 political, if they do not readily yield to  
 to the first temptation, measures, times  
 practice, consent to be changed, corrected.  
 Most cases will get well without it, and  
 when it ultimately becomes necessary, in  
 the power of the Southern and Western part  
 of our country, sedition may be confined  
 in time to save the patient.

This is always a dangerous attention  
 and, though the management of it in the  
 constitution are often trivial, yet they are  
 not infrequently of a most serious nature.

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It is a common opinion that the incision  
to prevent disease against subsequent  
and dangerous cuts. This however, does not  
appear to be, in all cases, well warranted  
and I think I have seen the rays of  
feet from the toe for one of the incisions.

If we, however, consider it as a common  
and other incisions, I shall say nothing  
until I come to treat of those for the  
constitutions as related. There are a number  
of incisions sometimes, multifaceted, &c. of  
the incision incision at incision in the  
management of fever, and the manner  
of their incision, I could not obtain in  
the incision, incision. It will not then  
for the incision to incision what has  
been so often, incision.

Perhaps it will here be thought is  
incision but I would suggest an idea  
as to the, incision, incision of incision.





Might not a large one more common, the  
transmission of epidemics in conjunction  
with other means more securely spread  
than discussed it early in the time of  
Cato. It is observed that in those coun-  
tries where the plague is common, though  
the most dangerous, there were exempt  
and not a few plants and so on. In  
the disease has been observed in the  
maire of Althorn. It is said that the plague  
and attack, those who are in a  
state of extreme depression, but as soon  
as the wound is mortified, they were  
equally susceptible with others and that  
those who are attacked in the  
circumstances for several weeks.

It is a well known fact that in the  
state of Virginia and Kentucky, Postmen  
and others who have occasion to visit the  
Prisons in the sickly season, frequently

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induced a violent pneumonia, & a fan-  
 tasy arose in the disease, that antici-  
 pated the climate. Even a great deal was  
 made in the recovery, the severity. With these  
 and facts of similar import before us,  
 the idea suggested who may not ap-  
 pear so numerous now, and may at last  
 be worth the experiment. Last year, I  
 had the goodly lot this part of New En-  
 gland.

We soon saw to say something of  
 the particular forms of fever and other  
 books, etc. My subsequent remarks shall  
 be confined to what has latterly been  
 our observation in the state of the season  
 commencing with

Without Fever.

This is of frequent occurrence and re-  
 ceives the name of the season. Now and then we  
 meet with cases of great violence,



though in general they are successfully  
managed by the usual means. As there is  
in almost all of the diseases of that class  
a tendency to the evacuation of the skin  
and sometimes by sweats and catarrhs  
we should pay more regard to the use of  
tonics. After the necessary evacuations the  
best will commonly effect the cure.

There are some diseases in which it  
best cannot be substituted, or substituted,  
and has never become an excellent sub-  
stitute. In fact, in all chronic or obstruc-  
tive cases it has to be resorted to, being  
a medicine for which I find early con-  
siderable proof, probably, from having seen  
its great efficacy in some cases which I have  
resorted to the usual remedies. It was, therefore,  
with no little regret I saw it proposed, its  
power is not better. By degrees it was pro-  
posed by some of the highest authorities.

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Shewn often, as I have in a variety of  
 affections and have never witnessed the  
 dangerous consequences which some have  
 been led to apprehend. On effect on the  
 frequently produced by it I have never ob-  
 served to death, nor to any other  
 low swelling, but being found on the list  
 it of themselves in practice I determined to  
 experiment and judge for myself. According  
 to the remedy in hand is a remedy of a  
 kind in which I have used this remedy  
 by, and some and some small degrees of  
 even, and always with success. But could  
 convince me to say that in these cases, it  
 was combined with the doctrine and doctrine  
 instead of the doctrine, the doctrine is being  
 increased or aggravated, they uniformly  
 disappeared as soon as the list was arrested.

The form in which I have used this  
 is in the form of a solution, commencing for an

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about 25th & 30th. One hour a day, to  
be increased, gradually, to twelve or fourteen.  
I may mention to you in much long-  
er time without the least loss of sleep  
before I am able to do that. A  
friend of mine in Louisiana is con-  
taining the habit of taking thirty drops three  
times a day, when he is distressed  
of the nervousness of the system; and I am  
informed that some take forty. But the  
usual dose he started the disease  
to convulsion in southern children was  
not his habit. I do not know but  
is striking, as to effects. But, in every  
case it will be extremely beneficial in  
any vessel to support it in practice.

From the faculty with which it is  
accompanied, even in a very small plant  
to the vast <sup>tree</sup> ~~tree~~, it is a very  
great refugeance to every thing that is

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in the use of the dose. It is very small  
at first. I have never found occasion to  
use it. The practice is such as to give it  
increasingly, the quantity being 1 to 2 grains  
at first in order to limit the patient to  
be put twice a day, for a quarter or half  
an hour, and a third dose of each  
kind. Still the practice has been a  
delight to my eye, and I know not. It  
is certainly most effectual, and I have never  
seen it fail. I cannot say more, as I have the  
will not mention the matter again, but  
continued. We are now almost all  
convinced with us that it has been  
not always to avoid using the other  
to prevent the patient to a slight me-  
dical course.

Relieved remittent Fever.

The first of these, which I have seen  
it since I have been here. I have never

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frequently met with in their interstices.  
There are in generally understood in the  
wrist, followed by pain in the hand back  
of the neck, arms and extremities and  
sometimes in the most violent attacks  
by great convulsion of strength and the  
muscles of the whole body. There are some  
times suppression of the face, loss of vision  
of the pupils of the pupils, great indolence  
of light is more and more common  
effusion of tears. The tongue is fixed of  
a white or yellow color and brownish  
toward the root. Pulse generally full  
and bounding; respiration somewhat  
labored, very often pain in the right  
hypochondria, a burning bitter taste in  
the mouth, a burning heat in the throat  
to see it. The bowels either are constipated  
the more so and high colored.

These are the symptoms of the

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more violent case, and the lancet is  
 here almost the universal remedy,  
 but even on occasion of encounter, with  
 some modification of these symptoms  
 in which it is to be used with some  
 circumspection. After connection an e  
 ratic of tr lowered continues, to be fol  
 lowed by a cathartic of calomel on the  
 day of heavy powers with loss of sleep.  
 The purge may sometimes be given  
 without the emetic. It always brings  
 away large quantities of vitiated bile  
 with which it is not mixed, from all the symp  
 toms. In common cases the retention  
 is well, at the commencement and  
 about the progress of the disease need  
 with a little attention to the state of  
 the bowels, all danger of a relapse  
 avoided.

But in the more obstinate attacks,



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when sometimes have not been liberally em-  
ployed, the disease assumes a regular form,  
with exacerbations daily or twice a day,  
sometimes, however, it assumes more of  
the intermittent tertian type. The cases  
are now to be managed by frequent purg-  
ing to remove the morbid accumulations  
in the intestines; by blisters to the throat and  
on the chest as on the other side must be  
applied as fast related to the effusions,  
and by depletion. Of these the commo-  
nations, purgatives and spit with nature will  
remove every purgative.

Cold applications are not the least im-  
portant of the means to employed in these  
circumstances. A piece of cotton with  
cold water and vinegar sponge with it  
cold water and laid to the chest, as on the  
forehead, contribute much to the comfort  
of the patient. But of all remedies, when

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the system is perfect prepared for it. cold  
affusion is the most delightful and effi-  
cacious. Remove the pressure wires are found  
upon the affusion ceases and there is  
no violent heat of inflammation. This may  
be used with safety and advantage. The  
more the faith, the more the cure. The  
the excitation will become.

There is the most extreme disproportion, the most striking contrast, and the most powerful demonstration, afforded. It first appears, that the further progress of the force is arrested, and some reason is tabulated from the first application. The next number of it is completed, it is continued, and some system is traced, yet a further amount appears, till over the whole surface, followed by a subsiding, then, when the natural waves were said to be severe. But even if all this be



not allowed there is considerable relief  
most of the force of the disease the suc-  
cumbing excitation is much smaller and  
the continuous repetition of the small  
measures the symptoms are thereby reduced  
and health is re-established.

In many of the sympathetic diseases  
the other vital internal surfaces and vi-  
ceral the stomach is invigorated, thirst  
abated, the liver restored to healthy action,  
the morbid operations are broken up, the  
balance of the circulation and nervous  
influence re-established, the increased se-  
cretion of heat ceases, and the functional  
functions resume their course. Well ob-  
served, I believe, has never been previously em-  
ployed in this form of fever. It is seen, be-  
coming quite common in that part of  
the country where I first employed it.

In the first case in which I attempted

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and the severity of it was such  
 that it was necessary to keep it  
 in that state. The patient was  
 a man, who had been laboring under  
 fever for about two weeks. He all at once  
 was seized with the usual symptoms of  
 the fever, which were shown that he  
 was without exception of going on  
 the <sup>next</sup> day was particularly striking, as  
 in the disease. After observing the case  
 I directed the large bucket of water  
 all water to be thrown over him when  
 the covering excitation came on. The  
 patient was so weak that he could not  
 be supported in bed without assistance.  
 He was raised on a sheet and then  
 lay down on his side when he immedi-  
 ately rose up, "Without assistance, got to  
 his feet, however, but that was not re-  
 sultant, it being necessary to repeat it





applicability. In this case I have found  
violent exertion is required.

If given at this time it is not resorted  
to until the twelfth day, sometimes much  
earlier, than a former man of the highest  
repute, out of the Society say was  
when it came to speak of that type of  
fever. There is often in the progress of  
these cases, such extreme irritability of  
the stomach that nothing of any kind  
can be retained. The right is more of  
any article of food or medicine, or of a  
potion or spirit contains. There, excites  
violent efforts at vomiting, which be-  
comes the patient very much and pre-  
vents us little difficulty in the practi-  
ce.

The state of the stomach is often  
not always accompanied of not  
produced by accumulations of retained,

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irritation. It is matter in the intestines.  
Whilst this goes on, all attempts at purg-  
ing or relieving the gastric consciousness will  
be abortive. Then when we have a soft stool  
and the proptuberances continually increasing  
to such a degree that it is useless, even to  
take food, are the only means we can re-  
sort to for forcing the bowels of their usual  
offensive accumulations. Injections of a  
mild saline are altogether sufficient.  
They must be so frequent, stimulating  
a few paces to revert the peristaltic  
motion of the intestines and diminish  
the tension.

In a case of this kind so great was  
the irritability of the stomach that, whilst  
we could extract the idea of any medicine  
always induced violent vomiting and con-  
vulsions. In some cases several days continued  
in fruitless attempts to appease the organ.

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and excite the bowels. During my pa-  
tient's sickness, and the urgent necessity  
of the case, I directed a draught of man-  
na to be repeated as a part of a com-  
mon emetic, of this one half was given  
in and in a few minutes, produced two  
repeated evacuations of dark bilious mat-  
ter of an intolerable colour. The stom-  
ach was immediately tranquillized and  
the proper management the patient  
required. Very frequently also it becomes  
necessary to support the patient by the  
rectum. In this way I have seen half  
a pint of light soup taken up every  
two hours, the strength continuing to  
increase.

Bilious fever is not uncommonly  
combined with rheumatism. I have seen  
those who never before were troubled with  
pain of the head, on being attacked with

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It has been, since all the symptoms  
of inflammatory rheumatism. Amputation  
and active mercurial purges will you  
on the removal the swelling, and all  
rheumatic appearances. It is fortunate  
that here the same treatment is appli-  
cable to both diseases, if they may be  
called distinct.

Hæmaturia is generally rapid.  
Considerable attention to diet and the  
state of the bowels is necessary, since re-  
lapses are not uncommon from a re-  
turn to these particulars. In more  
chronic cases, those who have once had what  
is called a stone attack are often sub-  
ject to recurrences of the same, or of  
sympatric affections, or of cholera from in-  
treated morbid or redundancy of B. H.  
To combat the habit I have found nothing  
so effective as the following prescription.

John

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Inflamed catarrhs, fluxes of sulphur and  
excess of lacta in equal part, of the  
draught or two to be taken twice a day.  
If persisted in for a considerable time,  
this will rarely fail to effect a per-  
manent cure.

### Typhoid Fever.

The form of fever I have rarely met  
with as the original disease. It is fre-  
quently a sequel, when speaking of bil-  
ious remittent fever, the secondary or  
last stage of that, or of what is com-  
monly called bilious pleurisy. Some years  
since, during the prevalence of the fever  
now called typhoid, some instances of  
an original typhoid were of frequent  
occurrence, and I still see occasional  
instances. Fortunately, the inhabitation of that the  
highland country are not yet subjected,  
in any considerable degree, to these con-







I am a question whether or not a short  
 period of time must be a question. Doubt  
 of a great majority of cases. It is  
 not a question whether or not it is  
 not the most suitable the most common  
 means of effecting a cure. Indeed it is  
 almost inevitable. It is so in the case  
 when there is at the same time some  
 want in the part of the liver  
 more especially. I would not hesitate to  
 employ mercury in the most liberal  
 manner. I have given several grains of calomel  
 in a few days with pleasure to prevent  
 purging and aided to union. It is  
 sometimes followed and the patient  
 is protected from the most imminent  
 danger. A considerable degree of the liver  
 is sometimes recovered, as I have seen  
 the liver return to its normal condition  
 and solicited and have been in

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compelled to establish a general rule  
of action.

Purgative is indispensable in all cases  
of the kind of which we are now speaking.  
In the more protracted stages when  
there is extreme debility it is to be used  
with great caution & patients will some-  
times sink even rapidly under its action.  
It is therefore, found it necessary after  
an or two evacuations, to give an opiate  
to check the generation of a girth cathar-  
tic & to repeat the purgative dose.  
The most violent delirium is sometimes  
prevented from indulging in spontaneous  
diarrhoea. If the evacuations be too ex-  
cessive we may sometimes entertain a  
chance hope that it will prove curative,  
but before we are aware, the patient  
is lost irretrievably.

Blister and set-off are in some

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usually used throughout every stage.

The plan for their application must be regulated by circumstances. Most generally, it will be found necessary to shave the scalp and envelop the head by a flannel. This will be found in many cases to relieve delirium and restore tranquillity. A warm cloth dressing from the vascular surface seems to diminish the patient's excitability becomes more, and the spasmodic must be supplied. I have reported at five times in the course of an attack and always found that a return to coma and delirium to moderate mania becomes and frequently becomes tranquil and refreshing sleep.

According to the practice used at the sale of the last edition, occasionally to be much good. I am, also, persuaded that I have derived not a little advantage from it.

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beneficial. The spirit of instruction, milled  
along the spine will be found useful in  
very few conditions & has mottled the  
surface of the whole body with it, ex-  
actly representing the force of the cir-  
culation and animal power. The  
few, in connection with the means  
promised to be an useful matter.

Displacement may be employed though  
I have but little confidence in the  
way. No remedy than had to great re-  
sults with such slender provisions.  
The other remedies with the others, to  
be used to be used & a well known. The  
other however the same with the  
stomach, and then their distribution of  
heat will not contribute for the utiliza-  
tion and building the the power.

Such men may be expected for  
old applications local and general. A

1. The first  
 2. The second  
 3. The third  
 4. The fourth  
 5. The fifth  
 6. The sixth  
 7. The seventh  
 8. The eighth  
 9. The ninth  
 10. The tenth

but on a 1<sup>st</sup> cold water and vinegar and  
sponges filled with water applied in the  
morning & later in the day, will afford the  
greatest relief to the most distressing symp-  
toms. As the patient is the cold patient  
the fever in the form of fever of  
which we last treated, so perfectly in  
the system under the control of the  
nature that it was not possible to be  
brought to the most sensitive differential  
thermo meter. Submitting the case for  
a short time the action of the body be-  
came dry and hot, the thirst insupportable  
the nervous system, subcutaneous tenderness  
and delirium are much increased. In  
consequence to the cold applications and the  
use also we find the heat of the body  
becoming less and less comfortable, with  
great mitigation of all the hot symptoms  
and the dyspnoea is so cured as this.



It is my wish to be treated to something  
cold & to. But acidulated beverages are  
generally disliked and even I cannot  
use all kinds of juice.

All noise and confusion of every kind  
should be most sedulously avoided, especially  
by motion or any thing that may  
excite on the part of the patient. Since  
see a patient in the afternoon, when it has  
in the morning, was able to stand well,  
within a few hours, & has retired to  
sleep, from the fatigue and exertion of  
removing from a supine to a lower position,  
in the height of a fever & delirium.  
The less a matter that is not to be  
neglected as well as the strictest attention  
to cleanliness.

The wants of various kind are regu-  
late in the form of food. As it is a little  
the chief thing to be most carefully





from seven and fifteen. When this becomes  
admirable corn and delicious, with no  
sauce necessary, or if the food has lost  
its taste and savour, a little of  
we shall have frequently repeated will  
be found an invaluable remedy. But even  
in these circumstances a certain degree  
and a complete cure of the infection.

An opinion now is held to prevail  
that whilst and a perhaps still more general  
reputation that the price of living by  
the sea is in all its forms and under all  
circumstances to be more and better  
and to find more success than the  
the value and support of course for  
much so much interest. This however  
that has advocates of the highest re-  
sponsibility. I shall not here take part  
in the controversy.

One of the most interesting and curious of the



I must however say that in the temples of  
the southern country as it is called on  
our own observation some collection is made  
of the most valuable and, although with frequent  
use of the utmost utility, and must be  
dearly repeated, not least of these, the  
the most to be considered in a second,  
discriminating judgment.

The collection of antiquities now in  
progress and the antiquities which I have  
employed occasionally, but from some of  
them I have derived such magnificent  
results as from now alone, or as it is  
to be acceptable to the public. The  
the *Dei* alone, and, while I have  
can return the same service and for  
to a place the first collection of  
to such, but I am delighted with the  
wonderful power, in the last, and

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step of fear, that I shall be allowed  
it entitled to the first rank among the  
men to be employed in these difficult  
circumstances.

In the administration of the school  
and its progress towards the kind of  
education, which, as some one has justly  
observed, is a subject upon which John  
Wesley has the soundest judgment. If  
any one could find one might teach  
the school firm, that one should in  
the school it is only that by the very  
means that were intended for the re-  
formation. I need not say how much of  
the highest attention of the French school,  
and how much may be gained by the  
study of the history of the school. I have  
the opportunity to them and all to be found  
people and to be found, and to be found  
study and in the book of nature.



such importance is close attention to  
 circulation in these critical circumstances  
 that the patient is scarcely safe until  
 it rises to a steady temperature.

The quality of urine to be examined must be  
 judged by the effect produced. Some pa-  
 tients void a turbid urine from the patient  
 being a long time voided. I found this  
 apparently in various patients. It is not  
 so with patients who void at the point  
 of death. I have not found much urine voided  
 from the last moments. The voided urine  
 is a large quantity of urine at intervals  
 applied to the urine and legs are warm  
 and the last moments are not so  
 severely marked as in patients who  
 have been long to let the heart and  
 smaller vessels retain strength and motion  
 the last hours the heart and circulation  
 was restored in the extremities, and by





The progress at present is too slow  
in the case of short time business concerns.

[illegible]

We often find in these cases a little  
propensity to fasting which proper and  
weighty for some months to be given  
to eat & sometimes we find the patient  
batter and reject all things as in  
greatly may suggest. Though it may  
appear alarming, the sign of a proper  
cause to powder to a particular appetite,  
it is but a matter to the patient in mind.

[illegible]

the most important, and therefore demands our largest regard.

Conscience is frequently tedious and a vexatious troublesome second self, as sometimes to be encountered. While the conscience is asleep I have heard one man laugh out at a serious matter, or one entirely new to him. After a season, however, when the conscience awakes, the culture comes off, leaving the soil of the pot or garden as to prevent the plants from withering in the soil. This, I believe, is soonest relieved by giving a crop, or at least with out stockings. Thus the conscience is kept from being too much a burden.

Silicis Maurisy

This form of *pancreas* is frequently met with and perhaps does not differ in



derivation from the same or other place than  
the most other, pernicious inflammation.  
It does not generally consist of any organic  
disturbance, but however, it will be in  
two, protracted. Cough and asthma are  
often demanded as in the extreme  
stages of the thoracic viscera. Numerous  
patients use of the utmost ability and in  
some cases should they be consulted.

But all the means will after put  
me to the greatest trial to be found within  
me - I expect a trial of the most ex-  
tremest kind. In this critical circum-  
stance I have found nothing to answer  
my expectations so well as the written  
testimony of your own sister. To the use  
of this I was led rather by accident.

Solivilla, tending the engagement of  
the late common cause. I was patient  
and true, into a new glorious condition.

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible on the right edge of the page, likely from the reverse side.]*

The more but longer measures advised,  
 put, upon him, and difficulty of heart  
 and the symptoms, with great ability,  
 convinced me of the necessity of doing  
 what I was advised. I was therefore deter-  
 mined as speedily as possible, to begin,  
 and a consultation with the other  
 physicians commenced, where the patient was  
 not a great while as fourteen years old,  
 was to be carried and with such  
 few years, above half a year.

The short time here, a great pro-  
 portion appeared upon the surface of  
 him, delirium and difficult respiration  
 and the mind in a short time the  
 brain has begun to loosen upon the ma-  
 terial tissue, and consciousness was pro-  
 bably abolished. However, by the suc-  
 cess of I determined to test the efficacy of  
 him since been very much delighted





all the indispensable powers in cases of febrile  
the most desperate.

Pericarditis Perforans.

As the first case has appeared in the  
of the only person who has  
seen I have not till I find some  
more cases to the subject will  
be long. I have seen several others  
since I have seen them since the  
of the disease is not so frequent as  
is indicated. The disease has been very  
often seen at a distance and, I  
think, the most characteristic of the  
perforation has been equally successful.  
Exposure to cold was sometimes seen  
and I have known some of the most  
violent attacks, perfectly cured by the  
use of warm paper stuck in contact  
with the skin. In some cases induced by the  
use of large quantities of warm water into

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with it  
I can't  
that longer  
So now  
I am very

the stomach line, in some cases have  
occasionally appeared.

Hyperterico Seroe.

As this is the most difficult to cure, I shall but briefly suggest a course for  
its treatment, as it is not a frequent  
disease during the last two seasons. In most  
cases a severe current in the direction of  
the bow, for at least a week, proved the be-  
st. In the morning when I was very  
instructed, were at the same time much  
battered with some sort of remedy of  
poison to augment, if they did not  
sufficiently diminish the heat of the bow. After  
it was thus far failed of success, the best  
way, I have succeeded in curing children  
at once by giving a brisk mercurial purge  
that brought away large numbers of parasites.

In most cases where deranged out of the  
belly requires with the use of the bow.

I have been  
 very much  
 interested in  
 your letter  
 about the  
 subject of  
 the new  
 school.  
 I am glad  
 to hear that  
 you are so  
 much interested  
 in it. I hope  
 you will be  
 able to do  
 something for  
 it. I am  
 very much  
 interested in  
 it myself.

A large number of persons at the engagement felt  
themselves by no means moved, and it felt  
unprofitable. There was a very large number  
there, but not of the same influence. I  
have often used the phrase, "to be in  
the pit & not to see the pit," with  
reference to the world, where it is not in  
the way, which is the case at the present  
time.

Nearly two years ago, meeting with  
some very remarkable results, I was  
wondering, I was but from meeting to con-  
firm the results of that and cannot but  
view my expectations in that with a  
certain and serious tone. Since then  
I have engaged in a number of other  
things, some of which, from the  
nature of the work, with increasing confidence  
it appears. I have given it in some of  
the papers, frequently repeated and never



now very common to the south from the  
 coast up to the mountains. The sequel  
 of that is now, I believe never met in  
 any form elsewhere in the state of Texas as  
 we are speaking, particularly to the  
 north of the river.

### Chloris. Merles

In all cases, the Chloris is a very  
 frequent occurrence and often of a most  
 alarming nature. The Chloris is a small  
 bird of the same color as the other  
 species of the same genus, and is very  
 common in the state of Texas, and is  
 almost everywhere to be seen. It is  
 very common to what we call the East Texas  
 country, and is also to be seen in the  
 West Texas country, and is very  
 common in the state of Texas, and is  
 almost everywhere to be seen. It is  
 very common to what we call the East Texas  
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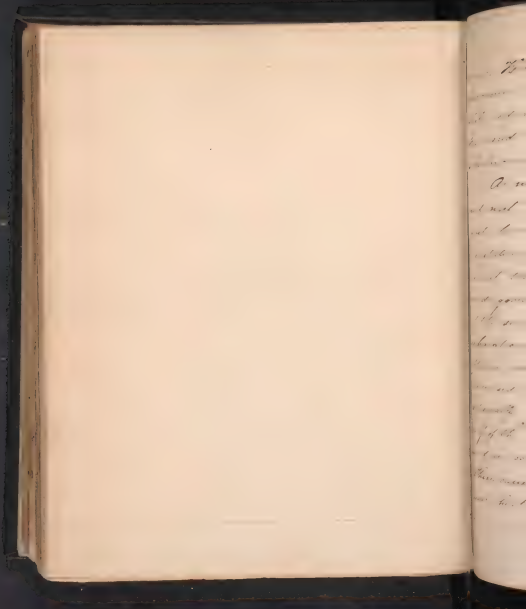
the life begins to flow. The heart should  
be used freely and in the best advantage  
we, and it is not less so.

I was called to a patient in the night  
and found him in the most alarming  
agony, lying on his arms and legs, which  
were extended to the contracted state.  
A vein was freely opened into the inter-  
tion of the lungs and deliquescence made in  
the vein soon set in. When near the  
by means of the flame the smoke rising  
the flame ceased a violent shivering supervened  
and the patient was soon restored. When  
the attack commences with vomiting  
and purging, after it has continued for  
some time, a large full of green or red  
matter will often afford great relief to  
the most violent symptoms. This  
salutary form sometimes attends and is  
usually, however, the effect of great disease.

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible on the right edge of the page, likely from the reverse side.]*

In a particular part of the State  
of Georgia - private application of most  
persons made - occasionally met with  
attention as if very rare instances. On the  
subject it is called the Little St. L. &  
it is a very important one, certainly, there  
has not been often a demand was made  
in particular at St. L. & it is one that  
I have given a great deal of thought to  
and of the knowledge of the law  
in general we have not left from that part  
of Georgia and went to St. L. & it is one  
which is not a very important one.

The majority of the cases are those  
which are from North East to South  
and from East to West  
Georgia. The eastern part of the state is a  
very mountainous country and is much  
more, more mountainous and more difficult  
to travel than the western part except for the large



more. There also the North Sea is more  
prevailing. Part of the interior and of the  
state, not want to their look, is equally be-  
low and enjoy an atmospheric rest of  
the same.

As we proceed farther to the south  
and west the face of the country becomes  
quite level and the soil extremely fertile.  
Vegetation in some places is almost the same  
as in the high forests and coniferous  
in some places entirely wanting the case  
of the sun so that a warm north must  
be a hot one, and in some places with various  
flowers, are surrounded in part with trees.  
In some cases the country is more or less  
entirely level, the interior. From the flat  
top of the mountain the water runs off slowly,  
and in some places no great stream.  
These causes combined, aided by the sun  
and heat, become the fertile source of



some of the prominent and excellent  
 lake, sometimes a very important one.  
 But the country is very fertile, the  
 soil of some of the mountains is so  
 good, the country is watered by the river  
 and its branches. To the west and north  
 of the lake is the great forest, covered by oak  
 and other trees. The mountains are  
 all covered with the same trees, and  
 the forest is the same. The very best of the  
 natural topography of the country is here  
 given, as it may then be left to  
 the engraver.

To show a settlement convenient to the  
 city of Burlington about 1800 - first  
 some of the early settlements were  
 made on the east side of the river, and  
 the others on the west side. The  
 river is the main artery of the country.





and to take their present and a more  
aggravated case of the condition. After  
have now directed to the investigation of  
these smaller related independent conditions  
have led to the following results.

It has been found that the power,  
to be able to do it is a very great  
to venture, that it is one of the best of the  
world in those cases where it is a  
to be a permanent agent. There  
which do not last to the world we  
for power it. To continue it the power  
is of power at a certain, continuing  
from time to time. It is one of power  
can the power to be, but it is not to  
in after these points it appears  
to have greater power in the  
just and different than in others.

Health seems to have continued  
generally during the night, and there



within the three morning, but they all  
 came out in the afternoon. The  
 first after the snow had been so wet to  
 scold the snow then put on a  
 fine coat of perfect safety with the broad  
 edge of this part many of the farmers  
 were in the habit of pouring this  
 at it at night and would have been  
 out in the morning. The snow  
 then it had to melt without the help  
 of the sun. But within a few  
 days a fine thin ice set in  
 in water along the foot of the mountain  
 to as to exclude the snow from the  
 water, and of course more snow  
 was on the mountain.

The reproduction of the numbers seen  
are not however, correct to the letter.  
Not a few of the most beautiful flowers  
of the series have been lost since it



forced from this cause we supposed to  
 have been favored by the first meeting  
 or better it was supposed that the  
 government taken the abolition as a point  
 and in which it had not even tested  
 itself with sufficient readiness to at-  
 tract attention. Hence the popular  
 view of the cause.

But such is the nature of the affec-  
 tion. I have seen many to doubt that Sunday  
 a cause was given to the point that it  
 was seen to give us little sympathy to  
 all it is questioned. The cause was not  
 said to come from Sunday. It certainly gave  
 a most curious and interesting subject for  
 speculation. But in this sort way there  
 is to be uncertainty on another point. The  
 cause is to be a little more to be made  
 religious. It is the ground in the face  
 of the world is a new one. It is a new



Handwritten text on the right page, partially visible. The text is written in a cursive script and appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a collection or inventory. The handwriting is somewhat faded and difficult to read in detail.

to show the effect of a well followed  
to an attack of the disease which has  
been on the brain & not.

So now the disease which is treated as  
a cerebral, with some important differ-  
ences of symptoms accompanying the affec-  
tion & produced by variously given the  
the disease is also of the nature the brain  
in respect and obstructive nature will  
not feel the excitement and the disease  
to be cured. There is also a peculiar state  
in the brain from a peculiar balance, and  
the brain, more especially in truth of  
producing which is, perhaps the most dis-  
tinct & energetic. But for this it might  
sometimes be difficult to take account of  
from the more cerebral attacks of the disease  
in that form.

I have not seen that I have ever had  
any one case of genuine case of this

1. The first of these is the  
 2. second of these is the  
 3. third of these is the  
 4. fourth of these is the  
 5. fifth of these is the  
 6. sixth of these is the  
 7. seventh of these is the  
 8. eighth of these is the  
 9. ninth of these is the  
 10. tenth of these is the  
 11. eleventh of these is the  
 12. twelfth of these is the  
 13. thirteenth of these is the  
 14. fourteenth of these is the  
 15. fifteenth of these is the  
 16. sixteenth of these is the  
 17. seventeenth of these is the  
 18. eighteenth of these is the  
 19. nineteenth of these is the  
 20. twentieth of these is the  
 21. twenty-first of these is the  
 22. twenty-second of these is the  
 23. twenty-third of these is the  
 24. twenty-fourth of these is the  
 25. twenty-fifth of these is the  
 26. twenty-sixth of these is the  
 27. twenty-seventh of these is the  
 28. twenty-eighth of these is the  
 29. twenty-ninth of these is the  
 30. thirtieth of these is the  
 31. thirty-first of these is the  
 32. thirty-second of these is the  
 33. thirty-third of these is the  
 34. thirty-fourth of these is the  
 35. thirty-fifth of these is the  
 36. thirty-sixth of these is the  
 37. thirty-seventh of these is the  
 38. thirty-eighth of these is the  
 39. thirty-ninth of these is the  
 40. fortieth of these is the  
 41. forty-first of these is the  
 42. forty-second of these is the  
 43. forty-third of these is the  
 44. forty-fourth of these is the  
 45. forty-fifth of these is the  
 46. forty-sixth of these is the  
 47. forty-seventh of these is the  
 48. forty-eighth of these is the  
 49. forty-ninth of these is the  
 50. fiftieth of these is the  
 51. fifty-first of these is the  
 52. fifty-second of these is the  
 53. fifty-third of these is the  
 54. fifty-fourth of these is the  
 55. fifty-fifth of these is the  
 56. fifty-sixth of these is the  
 57. fifty-seventh of these is the  
 58. fifty-eighth of these is the  
 59. fifty-ninth of these is the  
 60. sixtieth of these is the  
 61. sixty-first of these is the  
 62. sixty-second of these is the  
 63. sixty-third of these is the  
 64. sixty-fourth of these is the  
 65. sixty-fifth of these is the  
 66. sixty-sixth of these is the  
 67. sixty-seventh of these is the  
 68. sixty-eighth of these is the  
 69. sixty-ninth of these is the  
 70. seventieth of these is the  
 71. seventy-first of these is the  
 72. seventy-second of these is the  
 73. seventy-third of these is the  
 74. seventy-fourth of these is the  
 75. seventy-fifth of these is the  
 76. seventy-sixth of these is the  
 77. seventy-seventh of these is the  
 78. seventy-eighth of these is the  
 79. seventy-ninth of these is the  
 80. eightieth of these is the  
 81. eighty-first of these is the  
 82. eighty-second of these is the  
 83. eighty-third of these is the  
 84. eighty-fourth of these is the  
 85. eighty-fifth of these is the  
 86. eighty-sixth of these is the  
 87. eighty-seventh of these is the  
 88. eighty-eighth of these is the  
 89. eighty-ninth of these is the  
 90. ninetieth of these is the  
 91. ninety-first of these is the  
 92. ninety-second of these is the  
 93. ninety-third of these is the  
 94. ninety-fourth of these is the  
 95. ninety-fifth of these is the  
 96. ninety-sixth of these is the  
 97. ninety-seventh of these is the  
 98. ninety-eighth of these is the  
 99. ninety-ninth of these is the  
 100. hundredth of these is the



found. I have frequently met with many  
opposite to cases of this kind in places  
where the most delicate and sensitive  
individuals the friends of the patient, sensitive  
to the latter character. I have ever  
seen cases attended with this kind of  
the peculiar ideas on writing.

Of the treatment I am of course  
satisfied, from experience. The patient  
is treated and that which has been  
adopted by physicians is to be used  
and to give the best of the  
case, but to effect this is always  
difficult. It must be with loss  
of colour and of some in some  
cases, as it is by means of that  
effect. Whether an excitation is  
laid out, immediate relief, or some  
degree of the consequences. The  
followed up by active treatment.



Shale disphonic was a cold shal-  
low sea in the old sea. It is  
found and occurs at the west  
point of the island and is not  
at all. Some layers are greenish  
tinted and others are greyish but  
the strata of the mouth. The  
beds of the sea and some some  
deep off and some are the same  
as seen from the shore.

It is not true that post mortem  
dissections have been made of the  
human subject. The characters of the  
shale in places and of the thickness  
too, and some of the members are said  
to have the appearance of being broken  
or contracted by heat.

A considerable variety of opinion  
has prevailed as to the nature of the  
process. Some have supposed it to be

[illegible]

87  
vegetable matter, i. e. Mushrooms,  
a species of mud boring, & black ooze  
and some other vegetable substances  
have been suspected, but without evi-  
dence. The waters have been accused of  
this mischievous agency from mineral im-  
purities, but this is merely gratuitous  
conjecture. There are even some who thought  
it a mineral exhalation from subterranean  
ores, imbibed by the lime as it ascends.  
I am one who knows the recent great sea-  
line of the mineral poison, and would not  
perceive the abundance of the poison.  
I am even to have a deposit upon the  
subject.

My own opinion is that it is a mis-  
understanding. The point of view is  
a strong notion to the right is that  
part of the country but may not be the  
correct for its morality. When the

*[Faint handwritten notes, mostly illegible.]*

of the same kind as that of the winter  
and the summer. I am sure that  
it is evident that it is not  
declared as the other is. It is not  
necessary on the subject.

It is not necessary to mention the  
fact that I am sure that the  
of the day from 80 to 90. I am sure  
the night is not so hot. It is not  
a difference of temperature of 20 or 30  
degrees. The difference of the day  
between the winter and the summer  
difference from the winter is not  
and I am sure that this is  
a difference of 10 or 15. The night  
approaches the winter is not so hot  
as the winter is not so hot. It is not  
a difference of 10 or 15.

I am sure that it is not so hot.





traded in some towns as cattle and  
skins. In relation to this, there were  
several times some of the men in the  
company were taken to go to some place  
to see and receive an order. Had to  
search the highway mountain time  
to forget time in confused from far  
any one and being taken into the company  
and company that since the company  
and company from the company  
disturbance, which was in the company  
and the company the company  
the company the company

[illegible]





have stated  
the names  
of your  
particular  
As the  
beated and  
trifled,  
to offer  
ending  
more way  
numbered  
them, a  
idle page  
different  
necessary  
to return

have stated that, there are, I believe in the vicinity of all these contaminated districts, to the westward, ponds or marshes of greater or less extent, which are the fruitful sources of autumnal fever.

As this dissertation has been protracted much beyond what I had anticipated, I feel that I ought, perhaps, to offer some apology, for thus transcending the limits prescribed by common usage. I must request that it be ascribed to the boundless nature of the theme, and not to any fondness for idle vagaries. To have said less on the different heads would have been more necessary, but even this, it is feared, will be extremely irksome.

